

Intimations.

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 Inglesa, Chiquitos, Brevitos,
 and
 BOUQUETS DE WATSON.

SWEET CAPORAL and OLD JUDGE
 CIGARETTES.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
 THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 Hong Kong, 29th October, 1888.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the
 17th November, 1888, WILLIAM SWALLOW
 BANKER (late Pilot, Newchwang), aged 53 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND SUAKIN.

LONDON, November 21st.

In reply to a question, the Secretary of State
 for War stated that the Government had no in-
 tention of sending a British force to Suakin.

(From the *Corriere d'Haiphong*.)

A TONQUINSE FK-KING.

HA NOI, November 8th.

According to latest reports it would appear
 that the ex-King Ham-nghi has been captured
 by the French authorities.

AN OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

PARIS, November 9th.

The Attorney-General in New Caledonia has
 been appointed Vice-President of the Court of
 Appeal at Saigon.

THE HAIPHONG RACES.

HA NOI, November 10th.

The Resident-General has authorised the
 "pari mutuel" at the Haiphong races.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH DOCKS.

PARIS, November 9th.

The Council of State has decided that regular
 contracts must be carried out, and a decree has
 been consequently issued ordering the opening
 of the docks.

THE FRENCH BUDGETS.

PARIS, November 11th.

The Chamber of Deputies having concluded
 its debates on the Naval and Judicial Budgets,
 it has commenced to discuss the War Budget.

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The committee has adopted the project of
 revision of the Constitution by a constituted
 Assembly ratified by the nation.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FRENCH

CIVIL LIST.

PARIS, November 12th.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Mytho has
 been transferred to a similar position in the
 Court of Appeal of Pondicherry. M. Bougenot,
 a substitute Judge of Guadeloupe, has been
 appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Mytho.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German mail steamer *Sachsen*, which
 arrived from Shanghai to-day, made the passage
 in 52 hours—one of the fastest trips on record.

MONSIEUR R. de Malherbe has been appointed
 Secretary to the French Municipal Council of
 Shanghai, in succession to the late M. Bonabeau.

At a well-attended meeting held in the City
 Hill this evening it was decided to resuscitate
 the Literary Society of 1872, with Dr. Chalmers
 as President.

The wreck of the German barkentine *Director*
Barrow, which was sunk the other day in
 Newchwang harbour by the German steamer
Ingraben has been sold for tael 32.

We are informed that by kind permission of
 Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 58th
 Regiment, their Band will play in the Cricket
 Ground to-morrow afternoon during the Match.

The *Shan-ai* gives the list of names of persons
 already paid compensation by the Chinese
 Government for losses by the collision between
 the *Neputai* and the *Wan Nien T'ing*, in a
 copy of a Proclamation by the Tao-tai for the
 information of the public.

As will be seen from an announcement in our
 advertising columns, Chiarini's Royal Italian
 Circus and menagerie will soon be in our midst.
 The big show is now in Bangkok, and in all
 probability we shall see the mammoth pavilions
 rearing their lofty heads heavenwards at
 Bowington in the first week of December. We
 are told that Chiarini has again got together a
 very powerful combination of first class artists,
 and as the wild beasts always prove an attraction
 to the native element, the famous circus is
 likely to have a successful season. Full particu-
 lars will be shortly announced.

The Shanghai *Courier* learns that, owing to the
 great amount of smuggling going on at certain
 River stations, which are not treaty ports, the
 Customs authorities are considering the advan-
 tage of establishing stations, in charge of
 foreigners, at several non-treaty ports, such as
 Nanking, Nanking, etc.

This statement in this morning's *Daily Press*
 that "the Punjom Gold Mining Company are
 likely shortly to lose the services of Mr. Becher,
 the present manager," is not correct. Mr.
 Becher merely carries out the arrangements he
 made prior to joining the Company, and will
 remain in the service as consulting engineer.

The American Musical Comedy and Opera
 Company have underlined "The Mikado" for
 to-morrow night, and announce that it will be a
 perfect reproduction of the opera as produced in
 London. This modest promise ought to "feich"
 the play-going public, and no doubt it will.
 Judging from their previous performances we
 should think that the Company will appear to
 great advantage in "The Mikado."

By kind permission of Colonel D. G. Anderson,
 the Regimental Band will play in the Public
 Gardens, on Sunday, the 25th inst., from 3.30 till
 5 p.m. The following will be the programme:—
 March "Standard Bearer" Newton.
 Overture "Flute Rhapsody" Suppe.
 Selection "Die Hochzeitsfeier" Kilen.
 Selection "Germania" Hartmann.
 Selection "Grenadier" W. Mehlert.
 Selection "German Volkstanz" Steffert.
 Selection "Die Kleine Fischerin" Walz.
 JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

COOLIE debtors are nasty people to tackle. Two
 of the stone-carrying cult, who owed a trifle of
 ten cents to another, had killed him the other
 day for asking for it, and gave a friend of his a
 poke with a bamboo that nearly finished him—
 anyhow his dying deposition had to be taken.
 Our impression is that if the debt had been fifty
 cents they would have exterminated both creditor,
 friend, and family. As it is they are doing a six
 weeks stretch, by desire.

THREE Army Hospital Corps men—named
 Saintry, Hardwick and Burr—got rather stiff
 punishment this morning for being out late last
 night. They were in "Wst wgt" street, and had
 begun to paint the place red, when P.C. Gidley
 and P.C. Khare Singh turned up. The Indian
 —as the Sikhs too often are—was pretty rough,
 and in consequence his uniform suffered. Gidley
 also got knocked about a little, but finally the
 trio were got up inside. They looked a very
 penitent lot when Mr. Pollock ran the rule over
 them this morning to the extent of \$10, \$10, and
 \$20.

The *Courier d'Haiphong* publishes the follow-
 ing telegram dated Haidoung, the 14th inst.:—
 On the 11th at 3 p.m. a detachment of militi-
 men under command of a superior officer was
 attacked at the village of Liema-huyen, Mi-kao,
 by a band of pirates 800 strong which had
 arrived from the province of Bi-o-ninh. After a
 sanguinary struggle, Ney, the commander of the
 French force, was killed, and the detachment
 withdrew to Mi-kao. It is reported that this
 band has taken refuge in the villages of Kih-
 cau in the district of Van-gian, province of Bac-
 ninh.

A NICE little row is going on in a village on the
 Pokulium Road, a few miles off. It is like all
 rows—all through a woman. A man there
 bought a wife from another clan this week, and
 she seems to have been a bit of a bargain, as
 he got her for \$25, with her wardrobe thrown in.
 He must have been a fearful ass, though, for
 next day he turned up at her house and eulogised
 her so, saying that he wouldn't take \$500 for
 her and such-like, that her late owners came
 down on him for some more money. He refused
 to give more, naturally, and there was a brief
 combat, from which he emerged looking a very
 much used-up bridegroom. He went to his
 own people, and they got ready for a clan-fight.
 A few desultory combats took place, but the
 police came down on the lot before matters got
 serious, and arrested one of the champions. Mr.
 Pollock sent him to gaol for a month for being
 armed with a sword. A big fight was expected
 this afternoon, and an extra force of constables
 was drafted to the locality.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury*—We are pleased
 to learn that the Canton Mint, when in working
 order, will not only strike off dollars, half and
 quarter dollars, but also ten and five cent pieces,
 and even cash. The latter coins have been
 cast hitherto, and must be as they have always
 been, a great annoyance, owing to size and
 alloy, some of them even being iron. We hope
 the new Canton Mint will be more successful
 than the former Hongkong Mint. The latter
 had to be sold, and was bought by the Japanese;
 it has been in full working order since its
 "resurrection" in Osaka, and has given every
 satisfaction. For more than one reason it is
 desirable that the new Canton Mint should be
 successful and gradually lead to a uniform
 adoption of one and the same coinage all over
 this vast country. We will not worry our
 readers with a treatise on mono-metalism, or
 bi-metalism either, but the nuisance of the value,
 weight, and size of the different tael and cash
 in China is rather great, and we cannot too
 strongly express our hope that the Canton Mint
 trial may prove a perfect success. The Hong-
 kong Government have their subsidiary coins
 struck in England, by contract, since they sold
 their minting machinery to Japan, and made a
 large profit by that arrangement. Egypt had
 her last coins made in Germany, and profited
 by it. The sycee nuisance in China is intoler-
 able; not two "shoes" are cast alike, and must
 be weighed, much the same as the chop dollars
 in South China, which cannot even pass in
 North China. Much subsidiary Japanese coin
 is now circulating in the Chinese treaty ports
 besides that of Hongkong. Formerly dollars
 were backed or cut to pieces the same as shoes
 of sycee; the fractions passing as half or quarter
 dollars, etc. We hope that the establishment
 of a mint in Canton may put a full stop to all
 this rubbish and nonsense, and give a satisfac-
 tory, reliable, and acceptable coinage not only to
 Kwangtung, but to the whole of China.

A RUSSIAN circus troupe arrived at Shanghai
 the other day by the steamship *Baikal*, and have
 announced performances at Hongkew.

THE proposal to establish a "Literary Society"
 in this colony is another proof that we are rising
 from the status of matter-of-fact merchants and
 shippers to a more elevated atmosphere of
 intellectual refinement. Culture generally follows
 material prosperity, and it is an auspicious sign
 when it does so. Were men to turn their
 wealth into mere means of gratifying the senses
 mankind would soon return to that stage of
 animality from which it is said to have sprung.
 The tendency towards mental and moral culture
 is an all-redeeming quality in man's progress
 through life. And it is gratifying to see that
 given a sufficient competency and means of
 independent subsistence, men as well as cities
 take to mental refinement as instinctively as
 fishes take to the watery element. Our ultimate
 end being the development of intelligence and
 the enjoyment of superior vision, it stands
 to reason that no sooner is an opportunity
 given us, than we rush at those recreations
 of the mind which we thirst after and must
 eventually attain. The future of the human
 race on earth is as sure to be a brilliant
 and happy one, as long as there reigns among us
 the indomitable desire after intellectual pleasures.
 The establishment of literary societies is one of
 the many proofs of our general and innate
 tendency towards the ideal and the sublime.
 Hongkong has long lain dormant to science and
 high culture, and it was assuredly high time that
 a colony which is on the eve of celebrating its
 jubilee year should inaugurate some system or
 other of scientific and literary self-instruction.
 A society can do a world of good to mer-
 chants, to the dependents and to all other classes.
 But in order to be efficient and practical, we think
 our literary society should be fundamentally inde-
 pendent. It should embrace all subjects, *own*
science, literary, scientific, legal, political, moral
 and religious. Full liberty of discussion should
 be granted to its members. Religious intolerance
 should be banished from its precincts, and so
 long as the debates are carried on in dignified
 and inoffensive terms, all manner of religious
 and political discussions should be admitted.
 We are no longer placed under the ban of
 religious intolerance. One of the greatest
 achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race inhabiting
 both the old and the new world has been to
 abolish religious intolerance. Hongkong ought
 to participate in the great work of extending
 freedom of discussion to all its inhabitants, and
 the Literary Society shortly to be established
 could do no better than open its doors to all
 comers and give free scope to all opinions.

OUR morning contemporary has taken the
 Macao semi-official *Independente* to task and
 given that equivocal organ of the Portuguese
 press the lie direct with regard to its assertions
 that Chinese fishermen prefer Macao to this
 Colony and that the preparations which are going
 on at Chin-sau have nothing to do with the prob-
 able exodus of the native shopkeepers and
 merchants from the Holy City. We will go a
 step further than our contemporary and say
 that the Macao *Independente* and all the
 Lusitanian newspapers published in the
 neighbouring colony possess such a self-con-
 tradictory and fickle character that the safest
 thing a reader could do would be to form opinions
 diametrically opposed to those enunciated by
 these journals. We have adopted this system of
 reversion for some time past, and events have
 amply testified to the accuracy of our method.
 Newspapers, like individuals, are often apt to
 advocate a policy of untruth. As we generally
 revert the assertions of a professional liar by
 believing exactly the contrary of what he says,
 in precisely the same manner ought the
 mendacious newspapers of the Macao type to
 be treated. As regards the facts at issue, it is
 undeniable that most of the fishermen of Macao
 left that city last year on account of the excessive
 taxes imposed on them, or on their farmer. Those
 taxes are far in excess of what is levied in this
 Colony. Our tonnage duty is one per cent.
 on British and foreign bottoms only;
 the native junks are exempt from this tax, and
 only pay a yearly license, which is far less than
 what is charged in Macao. Our Steamboat
 Company's vessels are also exempt from tonnage
 or light dues, which they are made to pay in Macao,
 at the rate of 50 *reis* or six cents per ton.
 A Hongkong steam launch goes to Macao on a
 picnic party light dues at the same rate; as
 much as three and a half dollars were charged
 the other day on one of To Kee's launches which
 proceeded thither with a few passengers on board.
 The water police have instructions to board all
 vessels of whatever description that arrive in
 the waters of the Holy City, and exact from
 them the full amount of the light dues. Will
 any body say that this is an encouragement to
 trade and commerce? The sailing of the
 Macao harbour is nothing, in comparison with
 the obnoxiousness of Macao taxes. We should
 not be greatly surprised to see not only the
 fishing junks but all shipping, both native and
 foreign, altogether abandon the place at no far
 distant date. As regards the probable exodus
 of the shopkeepers and merchants to Chin-
 sau, outside of Portuguese territory, this is the
 effect of an income-tax of 10 per cent. on the
 gross revenue, which the Macao Government
 has imposed on the natives. A general move
 Chai-sau-wards has been decided upon by the
 majority of the shopkeepers who spurn the
 idea of having 10 per cent. struck off their
 revenue every year, and the result will be that
 Macao will soon be depopulated. It is true that
 the Chinese mandarins bring their machinery of
 "squeeze" to bear on the residents under their
 jurisdiction, but it is no less a fact that the
 Chinese contributor to his mandarins' exchequer
 renders a service to his own country, while by
 paying taxes to the Macao Treasury he serves
 the foreigners. Our Macao correspondent has
 promised us a detailed report of the preparations
 that are going on at Chin-sau for the accompa-
 niment of the Chinese emigrants from Macao.
 As soon as we hear from him we will place before
 our readers the real state of affairs there.

H.M.S. *Impérieuse*, Capt. W. H. May, and
 flagship of the China squadron, arrived this
 morning from Kobe.

At the ordinary meeting of Victoria Lodge, last
 night, Wor. Bro. E. C. Ry was elected W.M.,
 Bro. P. Baxton, Treasurer, and Bro. J. R.
 Gringle, Tyler.

"BRAVES" are still being poured into Formosa.
 Last week the steamer *Smith* took over 500 of
 these gallant warriors from Wuhu, the *Hai ching*
 conveying a similar number from Chinkiang.

PRIVATE Daniel, of the 58th Regiment, came to
 judgment this morning. On the principle that
 nothing is sacred to a sapper he "hup with 'is
 stick" and bashed a lantern that was hanging
 in front of a shop under the Victoria Hotel
 verandah, last night. It cost him \$2, this
 morning.

A SHANGHAI contemporary hears from a reliable
 authority that Count di Luca, the Italian
 Minister at Peking, has notified the Tsung-li-
 Yamen that henceforth no Italian passports for
 the interior of China will be issued, or, in other
 words, Italy refuses to protect her subjects in
 China, except at the treaty ports.

LIBERTY. METCALFE was among the gentlemen
 desired to attend the Court of Victoria Regina
 this morning. He came at the instance of a
 servant named Chang A Wai, who said he had
 been assaulted by him at Tsai-sa-Tsoi the other
 day. The complainant stayed away, and the
 gallant officer left the sacred precincts without
 a stain on his character.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Shanghai*
Mercury from Taku under date the 19th inst.:—
 The Peiho Tug and Lighter Company got their
 fleet under weigh and went outside, and having
 brought in the cargo and passengers of the
 steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, discharged all hands
 and were then laid up again. The *Tsuruga*
Maru did not cross the Bar, but went away
 from outside. Captain McClure, formerly in
 command of the steamship *Kowshing*, which
 vessel he brought out from England, has joined
 the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., and will com-
 mand one of their tow-boats.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.

JUST MISSED GETTING HANGED.

The ten prisoners who had pleaded guilty to
 escaping from the Chain-gang were brought up
 for sentence this morning.

The first prisoner, when asked if he had any-
 thing to say, stated that the Superintendent of
 the Gaol and his officers oppressed him, and that
 he had been beaten and his property taken from
 him. He had been sentenced to several
 days' solitary confinement, and put upon rice
 and water—only six ounces of rice at a meal,
 and after he had been three days there, he
 was sent out in the Chain-gang, although he
 was tired and could not work. He was told to
 carry earth, and if he walked a little slow
 the turnkey would hit him with his fist, or kick
 him. Then the three men in command persecuted him,
 and he got sentenced to three days more solitary
 confinement. Afterwards he was sent to turn
 the crank, which should have been screwed up
 to twelve pounds, according to government
 regulations, but it was only screwed up so tight
 he could hardly move it.

His Lordship:—All this should be stated to
 the Visiting Justices. Government has provided
 for two Justices to visit the gaol weekly, and if
 you have anything to complain of against the
 officers of the gaol, or the food, or the work, it is
 your duty to report it to them—they will certainly
 inquire fully into the matter. It is their duty,
 and they will undoubtedly do it. But these
 excuses have nothing to do with you running
 away from gaol.

The second prisoner complained that the
 turnkeys did not keep to the regulations, and the
 fish was bad.

He also was told that he should complain to
 the Visiting Justices.

He replied that when he did complain they
 told him it was not their business.

His Lordship:—Certainly they would investi-
 gate it.

The prisoner continued that the turnkeys beat
 them, and that when they complained to the
 superintendent he only said beating was not in
 the regulations.

The third prisoner explained that among their
 other hardships they were made to pay for
 breaking any of their tools when working the
 turnkeys "suing" them and stopping their rice.

His Lordship:—It came out in evidence, in
 the trial for murder, that you were the man who
 was linked to the tenth prisoner and who made
 the attack on Pereira before you all made a bolt
 for the junk. That came out in evidence. I want
 to hear if you have anything to say about that.

Prisoner replied that he did not assault Pereira.

The fourth man started by saying that in gaol
 he was a serious thing to be sick as they could
 not take their food then. He had been ill, but
 the food was so bad, and the medicine which did
 him good for a minute, and then said he was all
 right, and fit to work. If he did not work the
 turnkeys pushed and beat him. He was stopped
 at this stage, and

Number five began his defence. He said he
 did not get enough food in gaol—not enough for
 a man. There was solitary confinement there,
 and they were beaten, and oppressed, and
 hungry, and could not work.

The next man simply alleged that the turnkeys
 oppressed them, and drove them to escape.

Number seven commenced:—It is said I
 escaped from the Chain-gang, and took off my
 fetters. They weigh six pounds, and I was ill;
 how could I escape? If I am locked up
 gaol I must be allowed to sleep at night, and
 I don't have enough to eat.

His Lordship:—Have you ever complained to
 the Visiting Justices?

No.

Why don't you? Those gentlemen go round
 with an interpreter, and you are asked if you
 have any complaint to make. That is the
 object of their visit.

Prisoner:—When I complained to them they
 said it was the Superintendent's business.

The next man said:—I had to go in the
 Chain-gang, and wear chains, and I never got
 any sleep, and it was very hard work. And I
 was oppressed by being locked up in gaol so
 that I could not run about. According to the
 government regulations there were to be no
 no chains but only and the Superintendent has
 oppressed me by putting them on.

Number nine made quite a speech. He said
 that his Lordship had spoken about the Visiting
 Justices attending to the matters for my benefit.

the complaints I have made they have not at-
 tended to a single one. We had leather shoes
 formerly, and without them our feet got hurt
 by the gravel, but they have been done away
 with since the present Superintendent came.
 The Justices and they would see about it, and
 have them returned, but they have not. Then
 again, going to work out of doors the provisions
 supplied are not in accordance with the regula-
 tions. We should have beef-soup at noon, but
 we are only allowed a small quantity of congee,
 just like water—there is not enough rice to make
 it thick, and we are not allowed to drink tea, only
 water. I have spoken of all these things to the
 Justices, and they have not altered one of them.
 Yet you say I should speak to them. If we
 Chinese drink water we get diarrhoea, and are
 ill, and then we get into trouble. I want to ask
 your lordships if in future, when the Justices
 come to the gaol, they will attend to it.

His Lordship:—If there is any well-founded
 grievance I am sure they will attend to it, but if
 it is utterly unsupported they will not. They
 will certainly make inquiry.

Prisoner:—It is true—there are eyes that have
 seen it.

His Lordship:—These gentlemen are the
 roughly independent men, who are not under the
 control of prison officers, and I cannot take it
 for granted that they do it (turning to the first
 prisoner). The sentence of the Court, with regard
 to you is five years' imprisonment for the
 expiration of your present sentence. I may say
 to you—and it will apply to the others (qually,
 that this is a really bad case. You are lucky
 men to have escaped being found guilty of the
 murder of Pereira. You got the best of it what
 was urged in your favor, but if you had been
 found guilty I should have sentenced every one
 of you to death, and I make no doubt that if I
 had done so the Governor would have allowed
 the sentence to be carried out. This is an
 extremely bad case—this man Pereira
 lost his life but it was not proved to the
 satisfaction of the jury that anyone hit
 him on the head or threw him overboard.
 But if it had been you would have been sentenced
 to death—every one of you. As it is you will be
 sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The next man, on receiving the same sentence,
 endeavored to say something, but was ordered
 down.

To the third prisoner's sentence his Lordship's
 added 25 strokes, saying that he administered
 that extra punishment because he was satisfied.

from what came out in the trial for murder, that
 he was one of the chief ringleaders—the other
 being No. 10—who went first and attacked
 the man Pereira, and organised the escape.

Prisoner:—No, no.

The next two men having been sentenced,
 His Lordship said, with regard to the seventh:

I had intended to add a whipping in your
 case, because I find in the evidence of several of
 the turnkeys that you were prominent in the
 coal-throwing on board the junk. But I find also
 from the evidence of Dr. Macgates that you
 received a gun-shot wound, which I have no
 doubt was a very severe injury, and you suffered
 a good deal from that. Therefore, I sentence
 you to the same period of imprisonment as the
 rest. Except for the consideration of the punish-
 ment you have undergone I should have ordered
 you to be flogged like No. 3.

The next two having been similarly dealt with
 by Number ten—the man without a jaw-bone,
 was ordered to stand up.

His Lordship said:—With regard to you, you
 were convicted of misdemeanour, instead of
 felony, as the others are; I have no doubt that
 you were a principal, but I cannot punish you so
 severely. You have, however, received a serious
 injury—your chin was shattered with a rifle
 revolver bullet, and you have suffered
 immensely for your own misconduct. Therefore,
 I will pass a sentence of two years' imprisonment
 to have effect, like the rest, at the expiration of
 your present sentence.

The prisoners were then removed, closely
 guarded.

TO BE FLOGGED.

Leung Fuk, found guilty of robbery with
 violence, was next brought up.

His Lordship said: In your case the sentence
 is one of three years' imprisonment and a flog-
 ging of 25 strokes within the first six months.
 This is a case of highway robbery with violence,
 in which a certain amount of injury was done
 to the woman robbed, but you do not seem to
 have been armed. However, you three have
 down, hurting her knees and loosening her teeth,
 and tore from her the property she was carrying.
 A case of such brutality—a man attacking a
 woman in the public street and taking her
 property—must be punished by the lash.

"DON'T FLOG ME."

Li Ng, found guilty of prison-breach, by
 escaping from the Chain-gang at Kennedy Town
 on the 15th June, with nine others, was next
 brought up, and asked to unfold his objections

PARIS, October 20th.

Paris, which according to far-sighted correspondents of the European journals stationed here within the next three months is to become the scene of *coup d'état* and revolutions social and political, looks forward with great eagerness to its imminent stormy future. While political observers look grave and prognosticate all manner of trouble the Parisians are at their old trick of playing pranks. It is serious times indeed with the masses here. The burning question of the day is not what Germany's William is doing in Italy, or whether peace ever will be patched up between their Latin neighbors who are barking so furiously, but whether Sadi Carnot will live back home or persist in wearing the much-dilapidated, peculiar-shaped hat which he affects and which moves Parisians now to tears and now to laughter on Carnot's hat, and everybody is trying to forget, though they will never forgive the cheers and congratulations which the young German Emperor is receiving on every hand in Italy.

The execution on the German Consulate at Havre was torn from its position last night and thrown into the street. The Prefect at Havre has tendered a profuse apology to the Consul, and M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, likewise apologized to the German Ambassador here for the outrage. There is no clew to the persons who committed the act.

The preliminary agreement between the French syndicate controlling the copper market and the Rio Tinto Copper Company have been signed. It is said negotiations have been concluded by which contracts at present existing between the syndicate and American companies will be renewed for a term of twelve years.

MADRID, October 20th.

Republican rioters mobbed Senor Canovas del Castillo at Saragossa last night and stoned his house. The rioting continued for several hours, and the gendarmes were powerless to quell the disturbance.

ROME, October 20th.

A landslide has occurred at Latenza, Italy. A railway train was buried in the debris, and a number of persons were killed. Six bodies have been recovered and ten wounded rescued.

OCTOBER 21ST.

A dispatch from Latenza says: Ten cars of a train crowded with excursionists returning from the Naples fêtes were crushed by a landslide. The telegraph line being broken, help was delayed two hours. Seventy injured passengers and ninety corpses have been taken from the wreck. There are still two cars buried, and it is certain that the list of the dead will be increased.

WINNIPEG, October 21st.

The long-threatened conflict between the Dominion and Provincial Governments appears to have come at last. The blocking by the Canadian Pacific of the track of the Northern Pacific where it crosses their southern branch is the cause of the trouble. On Friday the local government police and proceeded by special train to the crossing in order to protect the track-laying gang. On arriving there they found three engines of the Canadian Pacific and a train loaded with about 300 navvies blocking the road. While general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific, was present and had direct telegraphic communication with President Van Horne. The men were armed with axes and pickaxes and the engine boilers were filled with hot water and ready to throw it on the provincials. The latter included many of the prominent business and commercial men of this city, who were present to see the approval of the action of the local government. They were armed mainly with revolvers. Premier Greenway and all his colleagues were present.

The track-laying gang was distant about a mile and a half from the crossing, and, owing to the inclemency of the weather, they were unable to bring the track to the point of crossing before darkness fell, and both sides returned to the city. The Canadian Pacific left a strong force of men, who remained there day and night. The mounted infantry, consisting of about 100 regulars, whose barracks are about two miles from the scene of trouble, were under orders from the Dominion Government to back up the Canadian Pacific. The officers of the Nineteenth Battalion were instructed to hold their men in readiness, but as they are militiamen, a corporal's guard could not be obtained for the purpose of blocking the building of the Northern Pacific. By Monday the track will be laid up to the point where the obstruction is across the track, and the conflict will then be inevitable.

The city is all time to-night over the matter. The Canadian Pacific's attitude is universally condemned throughout the province, and by tomorrow it is probable that there will be 700 or 800 young men sworn in as special constables. By the time the track of the Northern Pacific will be laid up to the point of crossing, and another attempt will be made to force the track across. The resisting force will probably consist of 100 or 400 men from the Canadian Pacific's workshops and the mounted infantry, consisting of 100 men.

What the outcome will be it is hard to say, but the prospects are that there will be a fight. If one drop of blood is shed the Dominion Government will be face to face with a rebellion which will dwarf the Northwest rebellion of 1885 into utter insignificance.

PARIS, October 21st.

The comic paper *Graffiti* has been seized for publishing an insulting caricature of Emperor William.

EDINBURGH, October 23rd.

The action for libel by Parnell in the Scotch courts against the London *Times* opened to-day. The day's business was limited to the adjustment of the pleadings.

DUBLIN, October 23rd.

Twelve men were to-day sentenced to six months in Wicklow Jail for conspiring to compel a farmer to 'leave his farm.'

A riot broke out at Mayo to-day between Orangemen and Nationalists. The police were re-enforced and charged the mob with bayonets. Several policemen were injured by stones thrown by the rioters.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The Inman-line steamer *City of Paris*, sister ship to the *City of New York*, was launched to-day.

Several thousand Yorkshire miners have gone on a strike. It is expected that many others will join the strikers to-morrow and Thursday. Coal has advanced from 30 to 40 per cent. in price during October.

VIENNA, October 23rd.

The *New Free Press* says: The idea of a marriage between Prince Alexander of Hesse and Princess Victoria, sister of the German Emperor, has been abandoned.

ROME, October 23rd.

The official report of the railway disaster near Potenza limits the number of killed to nineteen and the number of injured to fifty-five.

BERLIN, October 23rd.

The *Neue Nachrichten* of Munich publishes a sensational article in relation to the Verdring court scandal. It denounces the favoring shown by the King of Wurtemberg to the favorite of his wife, by means of which the Verdring scandal has been kept quiet. The article says that the King of Wurtemberg has already had an interview with the Emperor of Germany, and that he has promised to take steps to prevent the scandal from becoming public.

PARIS, October 20th.

formerly Secretary in the American Legation at Stuttgart, has recently been ennobled. The *Post* says there is no reason for alarm over the reported preparations for the transfer of Russian troops toward the Austrian and German frontiers. It asserts that the Russian Government decided upon these movements last spring. It also says that the probability of Russian warlike action toward the west is entirely out of the question in view of the present general European situation. Russia's relations with Germany have continued to be of a satisfactory nature since the Emperor's recent visit to St. Petersburg.

The *Post* charges that M. Uroff, Russian Minister at Brussels, forged a letter alleged to have been written by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Czar and which caused the Czar's suspicion that Prince Bismark had unfriendly designs upon Russia.

LONDON, October 24th.

The strike of colliers is assuming alarming proportions and it is feared that the movement will become a general one. In Yorkshire 15,000 workers went out to-day.

The trial of Mary Ann Sutherland, who represented herself as Mrs. Gordon Baillie, a wealthy landowner of Scotland and a descendant of the great Earl of Moray, and who was arrested in July for fraud and obtaining money under false pretences, was concluded to-day. The woman was found guilty and sentenced to five years penal servitude. Her husband was also convicted on the charge of fraud and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor.

I saw to-night proofs of Sir Charles Warren's article on the London police, which will appear in a magazine here on Saturday. It is intended as a defense of his failure to catch the White-chapel murderer. Indirectly Warren says that London is practically under mob rule and that Gladstone encourages it. These are his words: "It is to be deplored that successive governments have not had the courage to make a stand against the more noisy section and have given way before the tumultuous proceedings which have exercised terrorism over peaceful and law-abiding citizens; and it is still more to be regretted, that the ex-Ministers while in opposition have not hesitated to embarrass those in power by smiling on the insurgent mob. There can be very little doubt that the outcry against the police as a military force was instigated for political and sinister purposes, and is due to the Englishman who poses as a censor of public bodies possessing as a rule but one idea at a time."

This refers unequivocally to Gladstone and will create great indignation among his followers when the article is made public. The article generally is a sequel on Warren's part, based on the ground that the police force might even be reduced if all London would resolve itself into vigilance committees. Yet it stands as a matter of record that the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee has received almost no recognition from Warren. Sir Charles also accuses the reporters, who have done more to solve the mystery of the crime than anyone else, with tampering with the work. Warren makes no complaint of the London force with the French and Continental police.

In the Newmarket Houghton meeting the Newmarket Plate was won by Donovan.

BERLIN, October 24th.

Count Henry Redern is dead.

VIENNA, October 24th.

The German opposition in the Reichsrath, which has hitherto been divided in three parties, has decided to sink all differences in order to show its strong opposition to Count Von Taaffe. If the compromise of the Emperor's military bill, which will lead to a dissolution of Parliament and a change of Ministry.

The Austrian Reichsrath reopened to-day. In the lower house the Minister of Finance presented the budget for 1888-89. The revenues are estimated at 538,515,244 florins, and the expenditures at 538,345,876 florins, showing an increase in expenditures over 1887 of 21,544,819 florins.

CAIRO, October 24th.

Dispatches from Wady Halfa state that the White Pasha with a large force is still in Bah-el-Gaselle. Troops from Omdurman are marching to oppose him.

PARIS, October 24th.

Gounod will conduct his opera of "Romeo and Juliet," which he has rewritten, on November 28th. Patti will create the part of Juliet.

Boulogne at a committee meeting to-day expressed himself highly in favor of a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the convoking of a constitutional assembly which should be independent of executive power and responsible to the country. It should be the duty of the Assembly to prevent means which might lead to the establishment of a dictatorship.

BLORADE, October 24th.

The official journal publishes a pastoral prepared by the Metropolitan Theodosius, in which he says in the exercise of his power as leader of the Serbian Church and by virtue of the rights conferred by his position, he dissolves the marriage of King Milan and Queen Natalie.

King Milan, in a letter to the metropolitan, written previous to the issuance of the pastoral, after pointing out that the ordinary laws of the country could not be applied to a sovereign, who stood above them, demanded that the metropolitan avert the danger threatened the Serbian State and dynasty by dissolving his Majesty's marriage with Queen Natalie.

ROME, October 24th.

The Pope received the Neapolitan pilgrims to-day and made an address to them. After condemning the Italian Government and stating that the hatred of all foes of the Papal See was concentrated in Rome, the Pope said: "In this city they do not hesitate to confirm by new insults, even on solemn occasions, the usurpation and violence which are within the remembrance of the whole world, degrading Rome to the simple position of the capital of a kingdom, while God predestined it to be the See of the Vicar of Christ and it shall ever remain the capital of the Catholic world." In conclusion, the Pope expressed perfect faith in the triumph of his cause.

The Archbishop of Naples who headed the pilgrims recounted to the Pope all that occurred in Naples during Emperor William's visit. The Pope replied: "Our enemies are exerting their efforts and return untiringly to the struggle. Action is necessary, for which I rely upon the clergy."

NEW YORK, October 24th.

Four ocean steamships left this port almost at the same hour this morning, and shipping circles are aroused over the possible race between the *City of New York* of the Inman line, the *Cunarder Gallia*, North German Lloyd steamer *Trave*, and the White Star line *Britannia*. The *Trave* was under way at 8 o'clock and the others left half an hour earlier.

LONDON, October 26th.

No official communications have as yet passed between the Cabinets of England and the United States, with reference to Sir Sackville West's letter on the American Presidential campaign.

Lord Salisbury has sent to Lord Sackville several dispatches denouncing the Minister's injudicious letter. It is stated here that the United States Government will make some demand in order to counteract the possible injury to President Cleveland. Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister here, has already had an interview with Lord Salisbury on the subject.

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CHI-NAN FU.

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